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NOTES

Carlos Silva Vildósola, in his volume *Le Chile et la guerre* (Paris, F. Alcan, 1917), which was translated from the Spanish by Cardozo de Bethencourt and which is one of the volumes of the series "Bibliothèque France-Amérique", contains chapters on the following matters: 1. La situation économique en 1914; 2. La crise provoquée par la guerre; 3. Les Allemands et la neutralité du Chili; 4. La défense économique; 5. Le maintien de la neutralité; 6. L'influence allemande; 7. La guerre et l'opinion; 8. Les États-Unis au Chili; 9. Le nationalisme chilien; 10. La prospérité actuelle du Chili. A quotation from chapter 8 is interesting: 'Dorénavant, en effet, rien ne pourra arrêter l'essor formidable du commerce américain qui déborde sur le continent tout entier, pendant que l'Europe consume ses forces dans une œuvre de dévastation. Qui pourrait empêcher les énormes capitaux que la guerre fait naître aux États-Unis de chercher un emploi lucratif dans nos républiques, pour le plus grand profit de ces dernières et pour le plus grand avantage de l'influence américaine? Et, d'autre part, n'est-il pas naturel que les courants intellectuels latino-américains, surtout en matière d'éducation se dirigent vers les États-Unis, pays démocratique et pays neuf, comme les nôtres, pour lui demander des directions à suivre, des modèles à imiter et des institutions à emprunter?'—C. K. JONES.

{Translation: In the future, in fact, nothing will be able to stop the tremendous swing of the American commerce which is developing in all parts of the continent while Europe is spending its strength in a work of devastation. Who will be able to prevent the vast capital which the war is fathering in the United States from seeking lucrative employment in our republics which will be to the greatest profit of the republics themselves and to the greatest advantage of American influence? And, on the other side, is it not natural for the generality of intellectual Latin Americans [*i.e.*, Hispanic Americans], especially in matters pertaining to education, to address the United States—a new and democratic country like our own are—to ask them for directions to follow, models to imitate, and institutions to borrow?]

España y América; proyecciones y problemas derivados de la guerra (Madrid, Casa Editorial Calleja, 1917), by Rodrigo Zárate, is a study of the economic relations of Spain and America.—C. K. JONES.

José P. Otero, in *La revolution argentine, 1810-1816* (Paris, Editions Bossard, 1917), gives a good analysis of the period covered. The subject matter is arranged in the following chapters: 1. L'absolutisme es-

pagnol en Amérique; 2. La conquête et la colonisation a la Plata; 3. La création de la vice-royauté; 4. Crise politique de la vice-royauté; 5. Synthèse de la vie et de la civilisation coloniale; 6. La révolution; 7. La junte politique; 8. Le Triumverat et l'Assemblée générale constituante; 9. Le Directoire et le Congrès de Tucuman; 10. Le clergé et la liberté.—C. K. JONES.

La Constitución de los Estados Unidos como instrumento de dominación plutocrática (Madrid, Editorial-América, [1917?]), by Carlos Peyreya, and which is volume XXIII. of the series "Biblioteca de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales", treats of the following matters: (1) Los orígenes históricos de la constitución federal; (2) El funcionamiento real de las instituciones políticas—(a) Los partidos, su historia y su significación como representantes de las fuerzas sociales; (b) La moral política; (c) La ciudadela de los privilegios; (3) Notas directas de una campaña electoral (1912)—(a) La tierra prometida de la democracia; (b) Pronósticos para noviembre; (c) Un juego que se complica; (d) Manchas de petróleo; (e) La filosofía del atentado personal; (f) Cifras, cheques y hombres; (g) Agua de rosas; (h) La familia presidencial; (i) La anatomía del voto público; (j) Una noche de Santa Valpurgio en Broadway; (k) La reelección de Mr. Wilson (1916); (4) Apéndice.—C. K. JONES.

The February number of *Iberia* (Barcelona) is dedicated to America and its relation to the European war. Among the interesting articles are the following: "Europa en América", by Román Jori; "Europa, América y Germania", by Miguel de Unamuno; "El espíritu latino", by José Sánchez Rojas; "La causa de América", by Federico Rabola; "El lobo del bosque negro y el hombre de las selvas claras", by Luis Araquistain; "América y los germanófilos españoles", by A. Rovira y Virgili; "España y América frente a la guerra", by Claudia Ametlla; "El factor América en la guerra mundial", by Enrique Massaguer; "América ante la guerra mundial", by Francisco Carbonell; "Alemania y la América del Sur", by Edgardo de Magalhaes; "El Presidente Wilson", by Eugenio Xammar; "El gesto argentino", by Marco Aguilar; "Contra el pensamiento político alemán", by Ruy Barbosa.—C. K. JONES.

Francisco de Miranda, the prize monograph by Professor William Spence Robertson, has been translated into Spanish by Sr. Diego Mendoza and published as volume XXI. of the *Biblioteca de Historia Nacional*, by the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Colombia.

"The General Index to Papers and Annual Reports of the American Historical Association, 1884-1914", which is vol. II. of *The Annual Report of the American Association for the Year 1914* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918) has recently been sent to members of the Association. It supplies a need that has been felt for a long time. Among the captions will be found many of interest to students of Hispanic American history. Matter will be found indexed under the various countries of Hispanic America, as well as under various districts, cities, and historic personages, such as Bolívar, Columbus, Miranda, etc. The captions of "Louisiana", "Mississippi Valley", "Missouri", "Texas", "New Mexico", "Monroe Doctrine", and collective geographical names, will yield much interesting material. The index is throughout an excellent piece of work.

All workers in South American history will welcome the arrival in America of *The War of Chupas*, which was written by Pedro de Cieza de León as a part of his *Civil Wars of Peru*. This volume was translated by the late Sir Clements R. Markham and published by the Hakluyt Society of London. The present publication is unfortunately posthumous. It is the last work of one who labored long and faithfully in his chosen field. The work may be best described as a detailed and very authoritative account of the post-conquest wars of Peru. The text itself, and Markham's notes thereon, settle a number of moot points, among which are the following: the exact location of Pizarro's palace; the exact title of Pizarro; and the precise nature of the events leading up to the assassination of Pizarro. The publication of this work in English gives to the peoples using that language a firsthand description of undisputed authenticity of the events following the conquest of Peru.—PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

The Catholic Historical Review for October contains an article on "The Catholic Church in British Honduras", by the Right Reverend Frederick C. Hopkins, S.J., D.D. The same paper contains an article on "The Aglipay Schism in the Philippines" by James Alexander Robertson; a short item on "Borinquén", as Porto Rico was formerly called, by Henry Grattan Doyle, in which some early Church history of that island is given; this being followed by an interesting document "Episcopology of Porto Rico", which was translated by Henry Grattan Doyle from the compilation made by Angel Paniagua Oller for the volume *Sinodo Diocesano del Obispado de Puerto Rico* (Porto Rico, 1917).

Commerce Reports, published daily by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, contains many interesting notices touching the economic affairs of the various countries of Hispanic America. Among important items published during September and October, are the following:

American Chamber of Commerce in Barranquilla, no. 219, September 18.

Argentina as a market for home furniture, no. 240, October 12.

Argentine acreage under cereals, no. 250, October 24.

Argentina as a market for American office furniture, no. 230, October 1.

Argentine exports during first half of 1918, no. 216, September 14.

Argentine sugar situation, no. 215, September 15.

Bolivia's increasing export trade, no. 250, October 24.

Brazilian cement specifications, no. 211, September 9.

The Brazilian coffee situation, no. 219, September 18.

Brazilian government's Commercial Bulletin, no. 248, October 22.

Brazilian usages yield to the typewriter, no. 219, September 18.

Brazil's rubber shipments in July, no. 207, September 4.

Coal mining in the Cauca Valley, no. 234, October 5.

Convention of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, no. 222, September 21.

Cordage trade of western Venezuela, no. 210, September 7.

Development of Brazilian railways, no. 238, October 10.

Development of Dominican nickel deposit, no. 236, October 8.

Failure of Argentine Wine Association, no. 215, September 13.

Free admission of machinery in Mexico, no. 211, September 9.

Guayaquil market report for July, no. 219, September 18.

Id., for August, no. 250, October 24.

Jute industry in Cuba, no. 215, September 13.

Maximum prices for certain foodstuffs in Brazil, no. 249, October 23.

Market for advertising novelties in Brazil, no. 250, October 24.

Market for cotton goods in Mexico, no. 220, September 19.

The Mexican oil situation, no. 235, October 7.

Mexico's new Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, no. 222, September 21.

Municipal laundries for Uruguay, no. 208, September 5.

- New Government departments for Venezuela, no. 235, October 7.
- New law on railway concessions in Venezuela, no. 220, September 19.
- New Uruguayan Engineering Journal, no. 207, September 4.
- Outlook for American trade in Honduras, no. 239, October 11.
- Projected increase in the Argentine navy, no. 245, October 18.
- Proposed Brazilian budget for 1919, no. 207, September 4.
- Proposed increase of Argentine charges on imports, no. 212, September 10.
- Revival in Argentine shipbuilding industry, no. 233, October 4.
- Six months' exports from Matamoras to the United States, no. 243, October 16.
- Spain's commercial venture in South America, no. 239, October 11.
- Tampico oil shipments in July, no. 209, September 6.
- Tampico oil report for August, no. 228, September 28.
- The toy industry in Brazil, no. 245, October 18.
- Trade of Buenaventura, Colombia, no. 241, October 14.
- Treaty with Uruguay regarding commercial travelers, no. 252, October 26.
- The war and Peruvian foodstuffs, no. 249, October 23.
- War conditions have stimulated Brazilian industries, no. 246, October 19.

The second number of *El Estudiante Latino-Americano* (September), contains a thoughtful article by Tancredo Pinochet on "La Enfermedad de la América Latina", in which it is stated that Hispanic America is suffering from skepticism. J. E. Lefevre, of the Panama delegation, in an article entitled "Las Relaciones de nuestro Continente y la Amistad Panamericana", originally given by him as a lecture before the Student Conference at East Northfield, Mass., declares: "The famous phrase of the South American historian 'Everything unites us, nothing separates us', can be offered to all American countries today, for even their identical material interests, far from being in conflict, are harmonious and complementary". The paper is a strong plea for the closer drawing together of the American nations. In addressing the students, the speaker said: "You must labor incessantly in the propaganda both here and there. You must show the United States the treasures of

sentiment sheltered within our hearts and the wealth contained in our territories; and in your own country you must show the exalted civic virtues that ennoble this great people of democracy and of 'fair play', as well as their colossal industries. You must, above all, show how sincere are the motives that obliged the United States to unsheathe its unconquerable sword in the defense of ideals that are sacred to every man who loves his liberty and who, as did our ancestors, prefers death rather than to live dishonored. The purposes that inspire this noble people are essentially altruistic. They are not moved by ends of self interest, nor have they been converted by advantages of a material nature into champions of a new civilization founded on brotherhood and justice." Continuing the speaker urged students from Hispanic America to interpret the statesmen and men of letters of the United States to their countrymen, as well as university life, and the institutions of the United States. Hispanic American students are called the "priests of the new Americanism". As such they must show themselves to be worthy descendants of Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, Sucre, Miranda, Bello, and Sarmiento. Sr. Aurelio M. Espinosa, in "La Cultura Americana del Porvenir", notes that notwithstanding the conflict in Europe with its disastrous losses in cultural directions both the Anglo-Saxon and the Hispanic cultures are alive and vigorous in America. The product of these two lines of culture each working freely and logically will form the truly distinctive American culture of the future. Other interesting articles in this number are "La Escuela secundaria y la Universidad", by Sr. Ernesto Nelson, a delegate from Argentina to the Second Pan American Congress; and "Españoles y Americanos".

Hispania, "A Quarterly Journal devoted to the interests of Teachers of Spanish, and published by The American Association of Teachers of Spanish", issued its third number in September. In all, four numbers of this Journal have been published, the first number being the "Organization number" which was issued in November, 1917. No. 1 was issued in February of this year. The Journal is published at Stanford University, under the editorship of Aurelio Espinosa. Its consulting editors are John D. FitzGerald of Illinois University and J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University, and its associate editors, Percy B. Burnet, Alice H. Bushee, Alfred Coester, James Geddes, Jr., Joel Hatheway, Frederick B. Luquiens, George T. Northrup, George W. H. Shield, and George W. Umphrey.

Sr. Rafael Altamira's work, *La Psicología del Pueblo Español*, has recently been published in revised form by the Casa Editorial Minerva, Barcelona.

In mentioning the death of the Cuban-born Spanish statesman, jurist, and author, Rafael María de Labra, which occurred in Madrid on April 16, *Hispania* for September, recalls some of the volumes which helped to make him famous: *La Périda de las Américas*; *La Colonización en la Historia*; *De la Representación é Influencia de los E. U. de América en el Derecho Internacional*; *Estudios de Economía Social*; *Historia de la Cultura Española Contemporánea*; *El Derecho Internacional de España*; *La Política Hispano-Americano en el Siglo XX*; *El Problema Político-pedagógico en España*.

The Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima in its issue for the third quarter of 1917, (dated December 31, 1917) contains articles as follows: "Determinación de la altitud del Huascarán" (with illustrations), by E. de Larminat; "Raíces Kichuas", by J. S. Barranca (continued from previous number); "La riqueza aurífera del Rio Santiago y su zona" (un ensayo de historia minera) by Luis Ulloa (a continuation; here treating of the 17th century, with citation of old authorities); "La contracorriente ecuatorial y el 'Aguaje'", by José A. de Lavalle y García; "Decadencia de la industria gomera", by Estanislao Granadino; "Origen de los Chimus", by José Kimmich; "A propósito de la Isla de Taquila en el Lago de Titicaca", by R. Cuneo-Vidal. It is an interesting number.

The well known Brazilian scholar, Senhor Oliveira Lima signified his intention some time ago to give his fine library of Americana to the Catholic University of America. Unfortunately about half of these books are in the area included in the recent war zone in Europe and it is doubtful whether they will ever be received in Washington.

A recent issue of *Commerce Reports* notes the publication of the first number in English of the Commercial Bulletin issued by the Commercial Department of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. This paper contains a number of articles of commercial interest. One section is devoted to Brazilian legislation, including comments on the Civil Code and decrees relative to economic matters. Among other material is a very detailed list of Brazilian woods and their uses.

Dr. Charles E. Chapman's book *A History of Spain. Founded on the Historia de España y de la Civilización Española of Rafael Altamira* (New York, Macmillan) has appeared from the press. In his preface, Dr. Chapman says: "The value of a better understanding between the peoples of the two Americas, . . . scarcely calls for argument. It is . . . clear that one of the essentials to such an understanding is a comprehension of Spanish civilization, on which that of the Spanish-American peoples so largely depends." There is, and fittingly so, an introduction by Professor Altamira. This book will be reviewed in a later issue of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Dr. William Spence Robertson, in the preface of his *Rise of the Spanish-American Republics*, recently published by D. Appleton, says: "The *Rise of the Spanish-American Republics* aims to furnish to English readers an outline of the movement which culminated in the establishment of independent states in the Spanish Indies, as traced in the biographies of notable leaders. . . . This book deals with a distinct period in the history of Spanish America, the transitional epoch from 1808 to 1831, which may be said to lie between the colonial period proper and the distinctly national period. It is an introduction to a dramatic period which furnishes a background for the national history of the Spanish-American republics." This volume will be discussed in a later issue of the REVIEW.

Inter-America for September contains as its leading article a Spanish version of the President's address on June 7 last to the visiting Mexican newspapermen at the White House. This is entitled "La Buena Inteligencia entre Méjico y los Estados Unidos" (The Good Understanding between Mexico and the United States). The other articles of this number, all reproduced from English, do not concern Hispanic America. The October issue, however, reproduces in English a number of articles from Hispanic American periodicals. These are as follows: "President Wilson and Pan American Ideals" (editorial transl. from *La Nación*, Buenos Aires); Harmodio Arias, "The International Policy of Bolívar" (transl. from *La Revista Nueva*, Panamá); Alberto Mackenna Subercasseaux, "The Bridge of Triumph" (transl. from *El Mercurio*, Santiago de Chile), which refers to the bonds lately reëstablished between France and the United States; Gregorio Torres Quintero, "Education among the ancient Mexicans" (transl. from *Yucatán Escolar*, Mérida, Yucatán); Clemente Onelli, "National Reserve Parks in Argentina"

(transl. from *Revista del Jardín Zoológico*, Buenos Aires); Miguel de Zárraga, "The United States as seen by a Spaniard" (transl. from the Spanish as published in *La Revista del Mundo*, New York, and *Fray Mocho*, Buenos Aires); Aurelia Castillo de González, "Women rather than Men" (transl. from *Cuba Contemporánea*, Havana)—a plea for a better system of education for women; Gonzalo Zaldumbide, "José Enrique Rodó" (transl. from *Revista Americana*, Rio de Janeiro); Manuel Elicio Flor T., "International Law and the Air" (transl. from a pamphlet published at Quito, Ecuador).

Sr. Mariano Alcocer, of the University and Provincial Libraries of Valladolid, Spain, and Director of the Archaeological Museum of the same place, has made a collection in Spanish archives of more than four hundred copies of keys to ciphers employed in diplomatic correspondence between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries. He is prevented from publishing these because of the present high cost of paper and printing, and will be glad to correspond with any person who might desire to publish or acquire them.

H. H. Powers, in his book, *The United States in the War*, has chapters on the Caribbean area and on the future of countries in the Torrid Zone.

The Library of Congress has in press a compilation made under the direction of Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps of the Library, entitled *A List of Atlases applicable to the World War*. This book, of about 200 pages, has sections devoted to Mexico, Central America, South America, and other Hispanic American areas.

El Palacio, a small archaeological paper published weekly at Santa Fe, in its issue for August 17, contains an excellent facsimile of the first page of the *Verdadera Relacion, de la grandiosa conversion que ha auido en el Nuevo Mexico*. Embiada por el Padre Fray Estevan de Perea, Custodio de las Provincias del Nuevo Mexico, al muy Reverendo P. Fr. Francisco de Apodaca, Comissario General de toda la Nueva España, de la Orden de S. Francisco, dandole cuenta [*sic*] del estado de aquellas cõversiones, y en particular de lo sucedido en el despacho que se hizo para aquellas partes. . . . Impresso en Sevilla, por Luys Estupiñan, en la Calle delas Palmas. Año de 1632.

Mr. Benjamin M. Read, an attorney at Santa Fe, spends his spare time in investigations concerning the history of New Mexico. He is the author of several works on Mexico and New Mexico.